THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9460.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a Ball and Supper on Monday evening, the 1st of January at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the accession of Her Majesty to the Throne.

O. FELIX, P. S.

GOVT. HOUSE PAREL,
13th December 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B, BAX, H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail the the 1st week of January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 14th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE.—The fine Ship *Carnatic,* of 600 Tons. *John Brodie,* Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail about the 20th of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 14th December, 1837.

FOR THE CLYDE, the *Elora,* JOHN BLAIR, Commander, of the Burthen of 400 tons will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage.—Apply to SKINNER AND Co.
Dady's Buildings, 13th Dec., 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 2d January 1838, for the supply during the ensuing year of the undermentioned descriptions of stores for the use of this Department and of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels—Distinct and seperate Tenders must be made for each description of supply.

1st. Miscellaneous articles as per list which will be shown on application at the office.
2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Aince.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th Copper Annealing Tubes.

The Tender for miscellaneous supplies must specify a rate per cent above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this office at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles enumerated, those for the remaining articles to specify the rates at which each separate article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) must be deposited by each party whose tender is accepted for each seperate tender to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.

Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. MCGILLIVRAY,—*Mint Engineer.*
Bombay, Mint Engr's. Office, 12th Dec. 1837

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.
But if paid in advance.
40 Rupees for the whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 14th December, 1837.

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 14th Dec, 1837.

NOTICE.—A respectable young married woman is desirous of accompanying a lady to England in the capacity of maid or of taking charge of a couple of children thither. For terms and further particulars, a line addressed Post Paid to J. R. at Mr. LEGGETT's Bakery will meet attention.—Bombay, 14th December 1837.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

H. HAYDEN NESSERWANJEE COVERJEE AND Co., respectfully inform the Gentry at large, that they have opened the spacious premises No. 15 Apollo Street within the Fort (lately known as the Albion Hotel) with *very superior accommodations,* and as it is their desire and full determination to render it a respectable place of resort, and dwelling, both to permanent residents in, as well as casual visitors to Bombay, they trust that when the merits of the *Establishment* are fully appreciated, the warmest patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency will not be found wanting.—Bombay, 14th December, 1837.

ARMY OF INDIA.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, *East India Army Agents* 69 *Cornhill London* have completed and are preparing to publish (dedicated by permission to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company) an alphabetical List of the officers of the Indian army at the Three Presidencies, from the year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, with the date of their appointment as cadets to that of their respective promotions and of their Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or England, This compilation, comprising the periods of service of 15,000 officers, is derived from authentic sources, and has been prepared with scrupulous care.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, propose to publish the List of each Presidency separately, at the following Prices, Bengal 15 Rs. Madras 12, Bombay 12 Rs. or the three Presidencies in one volume complete 30 Rupees.

Subscribers names received by MESSRS. SKINNER AND Co.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON Monday last, from a Bungalow near Byculla Church, a light brown Scotch Terrior dog, answers to the name of *Bob* Whoever will bring the same to Mr. MALVERY'S LIBRARY in the Fort, shall be rewarded if required.
Byculla, 13th December 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 22d December instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his residence "Hope Hall" Mazagon—a portion of the Household Furniture, and property belonging to *Saville Marriot Esq.* (proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills) the same consists of a small quantity of plate, and plated Ware, Chairs Tables, Couches, a Sideboard, Book Cases, and dressing room Furniture, a first rate Grand Piano forte by "Erard" &c. &c. &c.

☞ No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.—Nesbitt Lane, 14th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at.....	22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at....	18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....	14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at.	40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 18 9 at.....	40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do. per doz.	

Dady's Buildings, 14th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A full-toned Cabinet Pianoforte by *J. Dale,* lately arrived from London in excellent order and warranted to stand the Climate Rs. 350.

A Square Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, with Metallic Plate and Leather cover, Rs. 350.

A superior toned Violincello, with Bow in case, complete, Rs. 150.

A Copy in four Volumes Folio, of the "Marquis of Stafford's Gallery" containing Engravings by the first Artists (with descriptive letterpress) of the most celebrated paintings of the Italian, German, French, English, and other Schools; embracing the *Chefs d' œuvre* of most of the eminent Masters of the Art, ancient and modern. Rs. 300. to be seen at *H. A. Cannon's* Music Warehouse, No. 30, Meadow Street—Bombay, 14th December, 1837.

N, B. The above work will be raffled for, if not disposed of before the 15th Proximo, of which notice will be given.

FOR SALE.—A Cabinet piano forte by BROADWOOD, price Rs. 450 may be seen on application *to Mr. McCombie* Garrison Band Master. Fort George.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Mehta Mahasunker Purbhasunker,* has contracted to sell to *Gola Luckhea Nagur,* a House of two apartments, assessed under No. 121 by the Collector of Assessment, situated without the Fort walls in *Sayed Abdool Raheimon's* street, in the neighbourhood of Bora *Hyderally Cassimjee*;—If any person or persons have any claim thereupon in the way of mortgage or inheritable right, they are hereby requested to make known the same to Parsee *Shapoorjee Poonjeeyajee, Shroff* at his shop in Butcher street, without the Fort walls, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—December 13th 1837.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—એતા•આ ફાશંકર•પરતાશંકરે•ગોલા•લખીઆ•નાગર ને•ઘેર•એક•ગાલા•બેનુ•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ• શાટુ•ફીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•બાફારકોટ•શજાએદ• અબદુલ•રેફમાંનનાં•મોફોલામો•વોરા•ફેદર અલી•ફાશંમજીનાં•ઘેરની•પડોશમોછે•તે• ઉપર•આશેશમેનટની•ખુડનો•આંક ૧૨૧ મોછે—એ•ઉપર•ફરએક•લોક•અથવા•લો ફોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનો• દાવો•અથવા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•હોએતો•તેનાં એને•જાણ•ફરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો•પારશી•શાપુરજી•પુજીઆજી•શરા ફને•બાફારકોટનાં•મોટા•ફરશાજી•વાડાનાં• મોફોલામો•નાંકા•ઉપરનાં•તેનાં•શરાફ નાં•કુકાંન•ઉપર•અફેર•ફરે—મુદતપછી•ફો ઇનો•દાવો•ફબુલ•ફરશે•નફી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી•દીશેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th December 1837.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. The General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a General Court Martial at Poona, at such time and place as he may be pleased to appoint, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor.

President.
Major H. B. Everest, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot.
Major G. H. E Murphy, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, is appointed a Member of the above Court Martial.

The remaining Members will be detailed by the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army.

Major W. Ogilvie Judge Advocate General of the Army to conduct the proceedings to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. On the recommendation of the Medical Board, the undermentioned Boy is admitted to the Service as Medical Apprentice of the 2nd Grade, from the date of his Indenture.

European, Joshua Moreas, from 25th, Nov. to Apothecary,—Her Majesty's 6th Regiment.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor.

3. Surgeon D C. Bell of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the Invaliding Committee of which Major Wilson of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry is President, in room of Superintending Surgeon Weekes, who is relieved from that duty.

4. Lieutenant A. Thomas of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave o absence:—

Capt J. Wright, from 27th Nov., to 31st Dec.,—on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th ditto From 11th ditto to do. do.

1. The Officer Commanding at Sattara, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at that station, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominaite an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. Lieutenant R. Creed, Acting Adjutant to 2nd Battalion Artillery, is directed to proceed in charge of the 6th Company Golundauze Battalion, from Panwell to Ahmednuggur, and on his making over charge at that station, he will return to the Presidency.

3. The Medical Board having represented to the Commander in Chief, that 1st Hospital Assistant de Souza, attached to the Ordnance Hospital at Ahmedabad, to be quite unfit for his situation from his habits of intemperance, His Excellency is pleased to direct that he be discharged the service.

4. Ensign A. P. Hunt is, at his own request, removed from doing duty with the 16th to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join on its arrival at the Presidency.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. C. Johnson.—3rd Regt. N. I. from 5th Decr. to 31st Decr. on private affairs, to proceed to the Deccan. N. B.—This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to this Officer in G. O. of the 14th ultimo.

Captain G. B. Aitchison, 5th Regt. N. I from 2nd do. ditto. on urgent private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

Captain C. S. Stuart, 14th Regt. N. I. from 10th do. ditto. in extension, to enable him to re-join his Regiment.

Captain O. Poole, Invalid from 3rd do. ditto, to remain at Bombay, preparatory to applying for a furlough to Europe.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 6th December 1837.

1. The Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court, Martial at Deesa, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All Psrties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th Regiment N. I. from 1st Dec. To 31st do. in extension, to remain at the Mahbleshwur Hills, on medical certificate.

Capt. H. Stephenson, 25th Regt. N. I. Do..do..do

Ensign J. L. Taylor, attached to 8th Regt. N. Infantry. Do. ditto ditto.

Capt. H. Pelham.—Invalids. Do..do..do.

Lieut. E. Hunt.—Do.....Do..do..do.

Head Quarters, Bombay 8th December, 1837.

1. Ensign C. R. W. Hervey, attached to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Marine Battalion until further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th December 1837.

1. The following postings are ordered:

Colonel Vans Kennedy, late promotion, is posted to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lewis deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Davies, late promotion, is posted to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

2. Ensign A. Saunders, is at his own request, removed from the 16th, and appointed to do duty with 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join on its arrival at the Presidency.

3. An order by the Officer Commanding at Baroda, dated 18th ultimo, appointing Line Serjeant McCoy, to act as Chaplains Clerk at that station, is confirmed.

4. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Robertson of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

5. The Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Poona, for the trial of such Prisoners as be brought before it.

Captain J. R. Woodhouse, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

6. The European Unfits of the Regiment of Artillery, will appear before the Medical Board on Monday next at 12 o'clock and at the Adjutant General's Office on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, for examination.

7. Compensation Money in lieu of clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to the undermentioned ranks of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

8 Subedars.
8 Jemadars.
1 Havildar Major.
1 Serjeant Major.
1 Quarter Master Serjeant.

8. The Officer Commanding the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach a Recruiting Party of one Havildar, one Naik and three Privates, to Candeish.

ERRATUM.

In General Order No. 5, dated 29th ultimo, page 330, for 17*th*, read 14*th Regiment Native Infantry*—Order books to be corrected accordingly.

STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1837.

No. 518.—Major H. D. Robertson of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty overland, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st November 1837.

Captain D. Carstairs of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th November 1837.

No. 519.—The following promotion is made:

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant F. Ayrton to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Nixon deceased,—Date of Rank. 19th November 1837.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names.

2nd Lieutenant G. K. Bell, vice Ayrton promoted,—Rank in the Regiment, 19th November 1837, Army. 14th June 1832.

2nd Lieutenant Hodgson, vice Baynes resigned,—21st ditto 11th June 1833.

No. 520.—Assistant Surgeon Broadhurst, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 1st proximo, on private affairs to proceed to Jaulna.

No. 521.—Brevet Captain J. S. Ramsay, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissarat Agent at Dapoolie.

No 522 —Ensign S. Sproule of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry. having produced a medical certificate of his unfitness for the performance of the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 523.—Mr. Peter Lawrie Fagan, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, and promoted to Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment, Date of arrival Bombay, 26th November 1837.

Lieutenant G. C. Stockley of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 26th November 1837.

No. 524.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Burke, to act as Adjutant to the Engineer Corps, during the time that Lieutenant Wemyss may be in charge of the corps.

Ensign E. B. Eastwick, attached to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the Horse Brigade at Poona.

Ensign C. Hervey, attached to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the Marine Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant H. J. Barr on sick certificate to Egypt.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1837.

No. 525 —Captain H. Patch of the 23rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave to remain at this Presidency until the 31st December next, for the benefit of his health.

No. 526.—Ensign C. Ponsonby, attached to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 527.—Brevet Captain G. S. Brown of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

THE STEAM FUND.

At a Meeting of the Steam Committe held on Saturday the 2nd December, 1837.

1st. Resolved that having had under consideration a letter from the Secretary to the Subscribers at Hydrabad placing at the disposal of this Committee the amount of their Subscription for the purpose of being appropriated to facilitate the progress and promote the comfort of passengers during the journey across the desert between Suez and Cairo, and this Committee fully concurring in the view of the Hydrabad Subscribers, and being of opinion that money may be most beneficially expended in Egypt in being applied to these purposes; they have empowered Colonel Barr to ascertain from Colonel Campbell the Consul General, in what manner their views can best be carried into effect; and they have also for the present placed at the disposal of Colonels Campbell, and Barr, a sum not to exceed the interest accumulated on the Fund to be applied to the above uses.

2nd. That with reference to the sums actually contributed by Subscribers to the Fund, a public notice be given in the Newspapers that every Subscriber who claims the amount of his Subscription before the 1st of August 1838 shall be entitled to have the amount actually Subscribed returned to him.

3d. That the Secretary be empowered to grant orders on the Treasurers for the amount of Subscriptions claimed under the last resolution.

4th. That this Committee have to record their gratitude for, and strong sense of the value of the exertions of Major Head, and the Provisional Committee in London, to which principally they attribute the carrying into effect the measure of the Establishment of Steam Communication between Bombay and Suez by the British Government, and the East India Company.

F. MCGILLIVRAY.—*Acting Secretary.*

With reference to the above Resolutions, notice is hereby given that any Subscriber to the Steam Fund who applies for his Subscription before the 1st August 1838. Shall receive an order on Messrs. Remington & Co. Treasurers to the Fund, for the amount actually Subscribed.

By order of the Committee.

F. McGILLIVRAY.—*Acting Secretary.*

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Observing the Resolution of the Steam Committee, to return to such subscribers to the Fund as may claim it, the amount of their subscriptions, I would beg to remind many of those gentlemen that they have already devoted their subscriptions to the improvement of our interval communications. They should now therefore, since their money is placed at their disposal, form a Committee, and forthwith intimate their readiness to receive such subscriptions as may be transferred for this purpose, and apply them in such manner as may be considered most likely to ensure a more speedy conveyance of letters and passengers to and from the Presidency.

I see no objection to applying the interest of the fund to facilitating the transport of passengers across the Desert, as proposed by the Steam Committee, but that is an object in which Calcutta, Madras and Egypt herself, are as much interested in as we are ourselves, and should therefore be called upon to contribute equally to the expence. The improvement of the Roads throughout the Presidency is, on the other hand, an object in which we Ducks are almost solely interested, and to none therefore in my opinion could the Bombay fund be so legitimately devoted.

Yours &c.

A. DUCK.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—14TH DEC 1838.

	MOR.	EVE.
Thursday	0 19	0 38
Friday	0 56	1 14

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Gilland, Queen's Regt. from Belgaum.
Capt. Smith, 26th N. I. from Malligaum.
Col. Bagnold, from Sholapoor.
Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I, from Sattarah.
Lieut. Robert Walker, Bengal Artillery, from Poonah.
Assist Surg. W. B. Barrington, Civil Surg. from Broach.

DEPARTURE

Ensign J. W. Browne, Staff, to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11,—The East India Company's Brig Taptee, D. Lauchan, in charge from Indus, 2d Dec. Mandavie 7th.

" Do.—Ship Caledonia, J. F. Burns, Master, from China, 9th Sept. 1837, at Singapoor.

Passenger.—Mr. McKenzie.

" Do.—Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, Master, from Calcutta 8th Nov. Point de Galle 24th Nov. and Cochin 2d Dec.

Passengers.—H. Borradaile Esq. B. Civil Servant, Mrs. Borradaile, and 3 children, Miss Coates, Mr. Philips, Mr. Benson.

DEPARTURE.—none.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Brig, Taptee.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Emma. Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore. Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drongan.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Maamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany, Sultana, Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonston, Haywood, Ruparell, Caledonia, and Clarissa.

FRENCH.—Eleanor

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1837.

We insert in our columns the Resolutions of a Meeting of the Steam Committee of the Presidency held on the 2nd Instant. After all the discussion which has been going on with reference to road making and improving the internal communications of this side of India, we were not quite prepared for the Resolution of the Committee, by which it is about to return to the pockets of the Subscribers the amount collected for steam purposes, with the exception of the interest, which the Committee we presume thinks itself entitled to dispose of as being rather its property than that of the contributors. This interest is to be placed at the disposal of Colonel Campbell the Consul General in Egypt and of Colonel Barr now about to proceed there, to be expended in promoting the comfort of passengers between Suez and Cairo. So far therefore as respects the interest of the fund, a better disposition could hardly have been made, but why is the capital to be pocketed the employment of which may be so valuable within the Presidency and facilitate so considerably our communications within, while the interest is being so well disbursed without. The capital of the Steam Association here exceeds a lack in amount, and if well laid out would add another hundred miles of good roads to those which already exist in this presidency, and if there be any difficulty in making a selection of a proper line, why, let it be upon the Agra Road to convince our Calcutta friends that we are not anxious to keep the advantages of steam to ourselves. It is rumoured that a member of the Committee has proposed the employment of the capital in a different way and has suggested a transfer of it to the steam funds of the other Presidencies for purposes *not comprehensive*, but to provide a steamer or two from Calcutta to Singapore and thence to China. We have not yet heard what answer the committee has returned, but as the feeler has been put out, and the suggestion appears a very useful one, we should hope that our committee here will not be too hasty in bagging the offspring of their liberality while such a proposal, presenting general advantages to the whole Indian community, is suggested. At all events it is well worth ascertaining, what are the sentiments of Calcutta and Madras before a refund takes place, and even should these presidencies prove coy and unwilling, there will still remain the roads of Bombay upon which the lack can be so worthily employed. We recommend the subscribers to consult the mercantile community a little on this subject.

By the decease of Lt. Colonel Burford, who recently died at Baroda, Major Little of the European Regiment will obtain his Lieutenant Colonelcy.

MADRAS SPECTATOR.—DEC. 2,

Accounts from Akyab of the 8th Instant, had reached Calcutta on the 20th. The latest intelligence received at that station from Ava represented the King to have raised 30,000 fighting men whom he kept on regular pay. They were variously distributed; a portion to watch Moulmein, another, the passes to and from Arracan, and the third under Tharawaddie himself keeping guard over the the old King and his Son, the latter of whom the usurper fears, but dare not remove him after his own fashion lest it should stir up his subjects to revolt. Such is the account afforded by the *Hurkaru*, who adds that the Burmese monarch is striving to win over all the independent chiefs in Assam. This intelligence should convince the Indian Government that however such his first rude acts may have partaken of the barbarian, he has still been in earnest in them, and is prepared to follow up the insult he then offered with active aggression whenever he may fancy himself strengthened for the undertaking. The time of our interference becomes then as much a matter of economical as of political expediency, if our rulers are content to view it in so homely a light. Quiet submission to the insult, that has been already offered to us through our representative, will never be rightly construed by a rude chief whose sole estimate of the merits and justice of hostility is in the degree of power and consequence that it may bring in its train. He cannot therefore imagine otherwise than that some powerful interest retains the British Government passive under the limited abrogation of both these results which his dismissal of our Resident has caused; and, were he even to be shrewd enough to entertain a dread of provoking the direction of our whole power against him, we may be certain that he would push his indignities and hostile feelings to the very verge of the limit of our forbearance. Where then are we to draw the line? Is our hold even temporarily of the promises ceded to us by treaty to be endangered by false views of economy which will not interfere to check an avowed hostility against them, but wait to punish its actual demonstration, when all the far heavier expense of that *ultima ratio* will have to be incurred? —or a deep game being really played that seeks by present submission to lead Tharawaddie on to those acts, which at present have existence only in his fulminated threats, and thus amply justify a retribution which shall enable us to gain too secure an influence in that country for the freaks of barbarian power again to disturb our tranquility? If this latter be the actual scheme of policy, we must always be exposed to encounter the risk of finding it break off before reaching the fixed point of retaliation, and then we shall leave the usurper King upon the vantage ground of having treated us with an ignominy and insult which, by the absence of any proper resentment, we must remain under the imputation of having tamely submitted to. War with all its train of attendant evils should undoubtedly not be entered upon without just cause, but when in the prospect it seems almost inevitable or to be averted only at a price at which the purchase cannot honorably be made, economy both of life and finances would be consulted in taking time by the forelock and crushing the opponent force while the evil of its hostility is yet in the bud.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU.—Nov. 20.

THE REV. KRISHNA MOHANA BANERJEE.—It is, perhaps, not so generally known throughout India, as it ought to be, that a Native Christian, the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjee, has lately published a sermon, preached by him at the Old Church, on the decease of another Native Christian of the name of Mohesh Chunder Ghose. The sermon was published at the request of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, to whom the author has dedicated it with great propriety. He has introduced it with a very neat and modest preface. The appearance of this sermon will be regarded by Christians of all sects and countries with no common interest. The melancholy fact of the comparative ill success of the missionaries in this country, considering the zeal and talent that has been so long devoted to their great purpose of Hindu conversion, must give an additional interest to the remarkable instance of their better fortune. We hope that copies of the sermon will be sent to England, where it is calculated to make a considerable sensation, and to raise the hopes of the different societies that have been instituted for the propagation of the Gospel. They will begin to feel that for their fervid zeal, their indefatigable labor, and the vast sums of money devoted to the holy purpose in view they are about to reap some slight return. It must assuredly have been a matter of astonishment as well as grief to the great body of Christians anxious to diffuse the peculiar blessing they enjoy, to observe how little has been done with the extraordinary means at their disposal. Divine truth has been exposed to the eyes of millions of men not naturally dull of vision; and all the arts of logic and all the energy and enthusiasm of pious and enlightened minds whose general superiority is at once acknowledged by the infidels themselves, have been employed in the holiest of all causes with a success so amazingly disproportioned to the means as to damp even the hopes of the most sanguine of those generous spirits who have undertaken to distribute the bread of life. It has given particular uneasiness to many of our Christian teachers to discover, that it is a comparatively easy task to lead the intelligent native from Idolatry to Deism, but that from Deism to Christianity, is a step that is only to be gained by prodigious exertions on the part of the teacher, and that but rarely. If we deduct from even the professed Native Christians, all those miserable creatures of the lowest caste and the meanest minds who have outwardly embraced a purer faith from unworthy motives, how small will be the new flock that we have gathered to the fold! It is more than two hundred years. since Christians visited the country, and yet are they still surrounded by a hundred millions of unbelievers! It is not, however, for us to despair, when we know that the ultimate success of man's best endeavors is in the hands of a higher power. The Christian is to do his duty, and not to be disheartened by the frowns of fortune. The Funeral Sermon, the publication of which has suggested these remarks, is highly creditable to the head and the heart of the Preacher. It is full of truly Christian feeling and is a very remarkable specimen of the English composition of a native. The style is clear, correct, and simple; and we have not observed a single Bengallee idiom in the whole sermon. It is thoroughly English. We wish we could speak in the same praise of the little hymn which precedes the sermon. Could not his patron, the Rev. Archdeacon (though not himself, we believe, infected with the plague of verse) have hinted to the poetical preacher, that *paint* and *Saints* and *break* and *takes* were not the best of rhymes? To show that the style of the sermon itself is in better taste, we need only extract the following excellent passage:—

"Our Friend "being dead yet speaketh;" and woe be unto us, if we do not listen to his voice. You may well imagine him telling you with unutterable joy and gratitude the difference between the faith which he had entertained for the first nineteen years and half of his life, and that which for the last five years was the centre of his affections. He spoke to us audibly enough while in the midst of us—he bore expressive testimony to the owner of the Gospel in pacifying the alarmed conscience. But listen to him in your imagination now speaking more audibly than ever, and calling upon every one of you to eling closely unto Christ, as unto the Rock of your salvation."

The preacher speaks of his departed convert in terms of the most affectionate friendship, but his candour does not suffer him to conceal the fact that Mohesh Chunder Ghose was once a student at the Hindu College, the records of which shew that he was" turbulent and overbearing," and that it became necessary at last to "turn him out from the institution." He even adds that his friend exhibited "a sad mixture of the worst passions of human nature." He threw off the religion of his ances- tors and became a Deist. He was then urged by some Christian friends to study the Holy Scriptures, of which, after some struggles of scepticism, he became a believer. He did not, however, feel so sure of his own firmness as to hold any communication with others on the subject of his conversion, and felt the necessity of instant baptism. "He was accordingly," says the preacher, "*baptized with as little delay as possible*," and he adds that "his baptism was gainsayed by those who appeared to think it impossible for one in our days to be soon blessed with that measure of grace which had induced the Ethiopian eunuch to desire baptism without delay." However, his conduct after he had once declared himself a Christian, proved that he was worthy of the sacred title.

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 29.

9TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.—If, as we have heard, it is a fact that the 9th Regt. of Native Infantry have been ordered to Chittagong in order to enable the sickly 55th N. I. to proceed the earlier to its destination at Lucknow, the Military authorities at the Presidency who have the management of these matters are certainly taking the least likely method of effecting the desideratum. It is quite beyond a doubt that the road hence to Chittagong is of the worst possible description—in some places nearly impassable?—while carriage is scarce and extremely bad of its kind. It is equally beyond question that Chittagong is thirty-three marches from Calcutta, which, with the usual halts—or perhaps in this case an *unusually great number*,—a regiment will take six weeks to accomplish. Nevertheless, it is decreed that the 9th N. I. shall take this course and no other, though the sepoys of the corps, have as we hear, voluntarily come forward and *offered to pay their own boat hire* rather than be forced to proceed with their families and followers afoot. We are persuaded the Major General Commanding the Division has not maturely considered either the probable effect of the tedious march on the corps itself, or its injurious consequence in causing a further detention of the regiment to be relieved. We perform our duty in urging the matter upon his particular attention, and it is to be hoped that, under the circumstances, he will revoke his refusal to forward the applications respectfully laid before him. If he should persevere in his determination, the 55th regiment, after enduring more sickness and suffering than usually falls to the lot of a corps in cantonments, will be in its march to Lucknow during a period of the year when sickness is most likely again to be its attendant.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 30.

The following extract of a letter received from Capt. D. Fraser respecting the loss of the ship *Royal William*, throws a new light on the melancholy event:

"The *Orient* having slipped away from this earlier than I anticipated, prevented me from having the opportunity of informing you of the loss of the *Royal William* under my command whilst standing into this port on the night of the 19th ultimo.

"It appears that it being the race week, numerous tents were erected on the course between Green Point and the Light House. These tents were brilliantly illuminated having every appearance of a town through the haze, the night dark, squally and rainy. Shoaling the water suddenly, the helm was put hard a starboard too late—she struck fast on the reef and has become a wreck.

"Most of the cargo has been landed, and the greater part condemned,"

It appears that the Netherland Prince who has honoured us with his presence, is the youngest son of the Prince Royal of Holland, and is about 17 years of age. His name is Frederick—not Henry as he has been styled by some of our contemporaries. We called his Royal Highness William, because we understood he was the eldest son of the Prince of Orange; but in fact all the sons bear that name with an additional one for distinction.

We are requested to state that His Royal Higness will receive the visits of gentlemen desirous of paying their respects to him at the Government House between the hours of nine and eleven. Capt. Caine has been appointed to officiate as Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness and will introduce the visitors.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 30.

The *Ceylon Chronicle* of the 6th instant, contains a slip of paper dated 4 o'clock, announcing that the *Malabar* had just been signalled, with the new Governor, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie on board.

To-morrow being the day fixed for the re-sale of all Opium remaining uncleared of the present year, great exertions have been made by the parties concerned to avoid the penalty of losing their deposits, and we hear that out of above 14 lakhs in arrear nearly 5½ lakhs were paid up yesterday, and it is expected that in the course of to-day the remainder will be provided for within one or two lakhs, so that the re-sale of to-morrow, including the sale of 150 chests of French Opium, will probably be short of 300 chests.

A petition has been sent in by some of the most considerable Native purchasers, complaining that the effect of this forced sale, and of the new plan of desposits and payment within a month for the Opium sales of next year, will be very injurious to all those who are so unfortunate as to have Opium purchased this year still upon their hands or unsold in China, by pulling down the prices here, limiting the competition at the sales and forcing the whole of the drug of the new season to market earlier than usual. As a partial relief the petitioners propose three alternatives, 1st, that the public sale system shall forthwith be given up, and the Opium be sold at a fixed price on the same principle as the Salt is now disposed of;—2dly, that the sales of next year he thrown back in date so as to counterbalance the difference of two months between the old and new terms of credit allowed;—or 3dly, to reduce the quantity put up at the sale fixed for the 2d of January to 2,000 chests. As the petition only went in yesterday or this morning, we have no information yet as to the manner in which these several propositions will be regarded. It seems to us, however, that the second and third would be attended with inconveniences at least equal to any advantage the petitioners might derive from this bolstering up of the market for a short period. The first suggestion, however, to sell the Bengal Opium at fixed prices, we think deserving of consideration. While the quantity produced was much within the demands of the trade, there was a serious objection to this plan that it admitted of a sub-monopoly by combination of a few wealthy and powerful houses, who would have gained a monopoly profit beyond the fair profits of trade, thereby upholding the prices of the Malwa drug and encouraging the growth of it. But now matters are greatly changed: the supply from the Bengal agencies has become so large as to be in advance of the demand, and from the arrangements made there is reason to believe the quantity may in a short time be increased to any extent which the Board may sanction. A Sub-monopoly therefore is no longer to be feared, and consequently it does appear worthy of consideration whether the embarrassments of the trade (as in the case of the Salt merchants) do not recommend the present moment as peculiarly appropriate for adopting a system of fixed prices. But suppose this be conceded, what would be the fittest price to fix; That must be determined by the information procurable as to the lowest cost of production in Malwa adding thereto the *pass* and other charges to Bombay and allowing for the difference in quality, Perhaps eight hundred Rupees per chest would be a price low enough to check the competition of the Western Opium without unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, at least as an experiment for the first year.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,—SEPTEMBER 2.

The following account of the death of Mr. EVERARD of China, who was drowned under the following melancholy circumstanees, is from a private letter. A party of three gentlemen on Sunday the 23d. July had left Canton to proceed to Whampoa in a small boat, and upon their return were caught in a squall of wind and capsized although sail was taken in with the utmost promptitude—Mr. EVERARD was formerly a tea broker in London and was latterly connected with one of the mercantile firms at Canton, Unfortunately he could not swim, and unable to avail himself of the assistance of his companions, who had given him an oar to buoy himself, sank exhausted into a watery grave.—A Mandarin boat is stated to have been near enough to have rendered immediate and effectual assistance in the emergency, but the calls for help were treated with mockery and the boat pulled away from the scene of distress. It is said that such inhuman conduct may be taken as a specimen of the value placed upon the lives of foreigners by the *understrappers* of the *benign* and *celestial* Empire.—The survivors were however picked up by a Chin-chew junk and treated with great kindness.—The body of the deceased was found by less friendly hands, and its delivery refused without the payment of *a hundred Spanish Dollars*, and was again sunk by the Chinese until some arrangement could be settled. The body was subsequently resigned on the payment of *fifty dollars!!*

This morning an unsuccesful attempt was made to raise the hull of the Ship *Pascoa*. Our local readers may recollect that the vessel sunk on a bank in the harbour, about a quarter of a mile from the Campong Glam shore, within a few hours after her arrival here from China nine months ago in a water-logged condition, and has ever since remained in the same position.—On the 18th May, the hull and cargo then on board were sold at public auction for one thousand six-hundred spanish dollars.—The purchasers, two Arabs, have since recovered from the wreck by means of divers the whole of the sunken property, consisting of 50,000 China bricks, 2 large and 2 small guns, 35 tons iron kentledge, and a small quantity of single ballast.—To clear the vessel of water an attempt was made in the first instance to close up all the apertures by which water could enter, and four large square box pumps were rigged to pump her dry, but these, we understand, were not brought into use, in consequence of the divers not succeeding in filling up the hole in the fore-foot of the vessel—About a week or ten days ago another plan was tried by lashing large spars across her deck and opening the lower deck ports to admit of the free ingress and egress of the water. The vessel is sunk deeply in the mud and on the flowing of the tide the sea is nearly on a level with the poop. The large spars already mentioned projected on each side of the ship, and underneath again on both sides, a raft of spars laid on ten of these large cargo boats was placed at low water.—When the tide made, the vessel was lifted a little, and caused a list to port of about two planks, in consequence of which, the raft of boats on the larboard side could not be properly placed. The pressure fell chiefly upon three of the ten cargo boats on the larboard side, and on the rising of the flood they filled and sunk. This unprosperous result has put a temporary stop to further operations, but it is thought, with a little skill and perseverance, there is a reasonable prospect of success. The comparative ease with which the vessel was moved, proves that she is not so irremoveably imbedded in the mud as many have supposed, and the distance to the place of repairs from where she now lies is not great. It is but fair to mention that the endeavour to raise the *Pascoa* has been under the entire management of the natives without the professional assistance of the nautical gentlemen or the ship-wrights of the place; but we have no doubt the experience obtained on the present occasion, with the prospect of ultimate success, may induce the owners to avail themselves of the skill of competent persons. To us it appears a more than Herculean enterprise to buoy up at once the entire body of a vessel of 800 tons by means of boats however numerous or well constructed for such a purpose; but we think it might be more easily effected in another manner, by raising alternately the stem and stern of the vessel, and thus slowly but gradually heaving her in shore into shoaler water.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

No sooner was it made known that Conservatives throughout the kingdom had adopted measures for raising a subscription in aid of petitioners against a multitude of Irish intruders into the united Parliament, than the ministerial press and partisans burst out with the most frantic violence against the subscribers. The project was described to be nothing less than a "*conspiracy* for destroying the rights and liberties of the Irish electors;" "an attack upon the friends of liberal policy towards Ireland;" "a scheme for exasperating still further our Catholic brethren, by robbing them of the representatives of their choice," etc., with sundry other figures of speech, which we shall designate no otherwise than as a further instance of that "abuse of words" which we have more than once made the subject of remark in this journal. It was also said that we Englishmen had nothing to do with the results of Irish elections, and were impertinently busying ourselves with "matters in which we had no concern." Now, a single answer will do for [illegible] and all of the Popish blusterers upon this question, whose virulence may very well be taken as the measure of their fright. The purpose of the subscribers is to vindicate the freedom of election, not to violate it. We Conservative Protestants have suffered an injury not confined to the interest of those places whence false returns have been sent up to the *Gazette*, but involving the most imminent danger to the entire Protestant community, against which the system of wholesale intimidation, perjury, and fraud, has been directed by the leaders of the Popish faction in Ireland. The majority now apparent in the parliamentary returns on behalf of the O'Connell Cabinet is, on the face of it, composed exclusively of *Irish* votes. By such a majority are laws to be made for every portion of the empire; and when an universal belief exists among Protestants that the returns are fabricated, false, and untenable, what can be more monstrous than the application of the term "conspiracy" that unanimous effort of self-defence which takes the form of a subscription for the attainment of *justice*? Furiously as the Papists have vilified us for recommending this vital subscription, and our friends and readers for contributing towards it, they have taken abundant care to follow the example which they thus condemn. They have already held public meetings for bolstering up the fictitious return of O'Connell and his tool in Dublin, have established a committee, appointed secretaries, collectors, etc., and are in a fair way to get the start of our Conservative brethren, if more strenuous exertions be not made on our side than any that we yet have witnessed. It would, however, be impossible to describe with greater emphasis or correctness the case rested upon by the Protestants against the late returns from Ireland than in the words of the Popish advertisement itself, which we find to

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as follows :—The Protestant subscribers for redress have had the hardihood to affirm in reference to the popular returns" (for "popular" read "rebel") "from land at the last general election these two things—1st, the late elections freedom of election has been completely subverted ; and 2d, that this has happened chiefly by means of intimidation, personation, and polling of votes, of disqualified and other unentitled persons, and we further imputed that several of the returns of the Liberal' representatives have been effected by this means" Yes, it is all true ; we Protestants do impute the preponderancy of Irish revolutionary returns to such flagitious means as the above. We are ready to make good our charge by legal petition to the House of Commons, and we do earnestly solicit and entreat a prompt and liberal subscription throughout the whole United Kingdom, but especially from all men in this country who have discernment to understand the calamitous effects which must flow from a political separation of the two islands—to come forwards at once with ample funds for carrying our petitions successfully through parliament, being assured, that if justice be done, the majority for the O'Connell-ridden Cabinet, little more than nominal as it now is, will within two months after the meeting of parliament, cease to be even a nominal majority ; that our amiable Queen will be released from an unworthy thraldom, and this great Empire once more present the same noble front to surrounding nations as under the most illustrious of her Majesty's predecessors, and in the brightest era of English history. The reality, no less than the extent, of those base practices by which the rebel association majority has been swollen throughout Ireland at the late election, is too well ascertained, and too powerfully attested, to need much explanation here. But more to illustrate the nature of the charges against the "liberal" (liberal quotha ! !) faction than to offer upon superfluous proofs or their veracity, we just refer our readers to the proceedings recently held before a bench of magistrates in the county of Sligo, and to the exhibition made by a Popish priest named Spelman, against whom evidence was brought of his active participation in the murderous tortures inflicted on two of her Majesty's subjects, whose only crime was their being Protestant electors of that county, in the interest of Col. Perceval and Mr, Cooper. It appears that Allen, one of the tortured Protestants, expired under the cruelties to which he was exposed, but that McKenzie, his fellow sufferer, who survived, providentially for the ends of justice, has sworn to his examinations to the presence of Priest Spelman at the scene of outrage, and to his authoritative and most barbarous encouragement of the savages by whom it was perpetrated ! Such are the fair and constitutional practices which it seems Lord Melbourne stands indebted for that "sure and certain majority" so loudly boasted of by our precious Minister for Foreign Affairs, and for the display which to the world by funds raised through public subscripton the Protestants of England are termed "conspirators" against public *liberty !*

NON-INTERFERENCE THE BEST POLICY FOR ENGLAND.

After the enormous expenditure of the late war, retrenchment and the adoption of a rigid economy would seem to be absolute necessities ; but how this can be done, while we absurdly persevere in the continental system, maintain expensive diplomatic establishments abroad, and keep an effective army and navy of 142,000 men at an annual expense of nearly eight millions (besides pensions and half-pay,) we are at a loss to understand. Never were the wants of the great masses of the English population more require economy from their governors than at present,—and never were their governors more blind to the consequences of their present headlong course. How long but a thread even now withholds our ambition to engage in war with Russia's mighty Fee-fo-fum—the oppressor of the wretched Poles :—nay, is it not more than likely, that the genius of Nesselrode, Metternich, Talleyrand, and *par excellence* of Palmerston, will soon embroil the whole of Europe in contentions which nothing but a general war can settle ; and was it not only the other day, that the whole Whig party—the boasted advocates of peace and economy—openly defended the armed interference of England in the quarrels of Isabella and Don Carlos, and falsely urged,—as if that forsooth were any defence of it—that it was in compliance with the silliest treaty of the present century,—the quadruple alliance ? Let it not be supposed, that because we deprecate a policy that will—nay must, sooner or later, engage us in the lavish expense and horrid miseries of a state of war, we do so out of any special love for the Emperor Nicholas or for Don Carlos. Respecting the former, much has been said that has no foundation in fact ;—for as concerns his strength, we may apply to him what the Greek historian said of the Persian King, that," while he appeared strong owing to the vast extent of his territory, he was in reality weak owing to the vast space over which were spread his resources for its defence." Dislike as we may, because he is the most powerful representative of absolutism in Europe and the tyrannical persecutor of the Poles, we have yet no right to leave our own concerns and take a Quixotic expedition against a people, who, if left to their own devices, are disposed to tender us all the advantages of an extensive commercial intercourse. A war with Russia would be the most insane proceeding that could be adopted by any set of men out of Bedlam ;—and there appears to be little more wisdom in aiding and abetting the Spanish liberals by furnishing arms and allowing our countrymen to waste their blood in a struggle, between contending parties of which are most equally matched in ignorance, bigotry, and bad faith. That Don Carlos has justice on his side cannot be alleged by any one who knows the history of the Salic law in Spain ; but much less can it be proved that Isabella deserves the support of our country, as an advocate of liberal government. Don Carlos is an openly-professing absolutist, who would willingly bring back priest-power, and the inquisition ; and from such as are yet in the chains of religious slavery he seeks his chief supporters :—Isabella looks, as much by compulsion as will, to the rising defenders of freedom for the advocates of her cause ; but there is little in her conduct that justifies us in thinking that Spain will gain any very great advantage by admitting her claim. She dislikes the constitution of 1812—the Magna Charta of Spain—fully as much as the Conservative Don Carlos. Some there are who wish our government to send out a ready army at once to expel Don Carlos, and establish liberalism by dint of musket and bayonet :—we might as well expect to make Ireland a Protestant country by the same gentle means. No :—time and nature must be left to their own operation in Spain as in other countries. Much, however, as we feel interested in the result, we have no right to interfere ; for by so doing we must undoubtedly plunge Europe into all the miseries of a general war—the war of Liberalism against Absolutism. God forbid that freedom should be promoted by such influences !—*Monthly Magazine.*

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE TORIES.

It has been long announced by the ministerial parliament, without a great accession to their numbers, they could not go on. Their cry has been to the nation, "Return an overwhelming majority of Reformers, and we shall then carry our measures." The nation has answered the call in a very different manner from what was expected : and we presume that the measures which could not be carried before are not likely to be carried now. It remains to be seen whether ministers will continue for ever to propose what they are never to carry. It remains to be seen whether government is to play the part of an abortive agitator, and whether the nation is to be kept in disturbance, and the time of Parliament consumed to no earthly purpose. That the Conservative party are strong enough to maintain their resistance on all questions of constitutional charge, is now perfectly clear. They are obviously, we think, strong enough to visit any government that pursues a different principle with palpable marks of their indignation. Whoever may be the Queen's ministers at the meeting of Parliament, they will, we are satisfied, receive a fair trial from the Conservative party. The Queen's nomination is, *prima facie*, a passport to the indulgence of Parliament. Such is the theory, and such will be the practice of the Conservatives. They will not return evil for evil—they will not seek for contrivances to combine contradictions—to unite together parties of diametrically opposite principles and views upon some cunning question of a middle kind, for the sole purpose of displacing their antagonists—they will not reject measures good in their own nature, because they are not coupled with some abstract, questionable, and unattainable principle, which they themselves formerly repudiated. The Conservative party, when they were weaker than they are, pursued a moderate, conscientious, and patriotic course of opposition, and they will not depart from it now when they are stronger. All they seek themselves is the resistance of certain specific and well-known measures to which they are opposed. All they require of ministers is the abandonment of ministerial agitation on questions of that nature which cannot be passed through Parliament. Even the Melbourne ministry themselves, damaged as they are in reputation, are entitled to this trial, if they should be in a condition to seek it. Let them in their system of government conform to the negative voice of both Houses of Parliament. Let them retrace their steps, and leave the forbidden ground which has been marked off. Let them do this sincerely, and they may for a while retain the place and pay which seem their main inducement to office, their great consolation in disgrace. They may thus hang on till their own inefficiency and the desertions and recriminations of their destructive allies compel them to resign. But they must faithfully observe the conditions thus imposed. We fear it is asking the leopared to change his spots, and the Ethiopian to cast his skin. But it must be done, or they can be ministers no longer. If they raise a breach or lift a finger against the fabric of the church or constitution, we believe that their doom is sealed. If they insist on agitating questions which unsettle all property and disturb all sense of security, and which can never be carried at all, or not without a revolution, they become nuisances to society, and will be speedily abated.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SWAMPERS.

The adherents of the Ministry give out that Lord Melbourne has obtained the Queen's consent to make twenty new Peers, among whom we wish we may find one honest gentlemen ; however, do not let us despair. Lord Segrave is to be created an Earl, and Cutlar Ferguson is to be a Baron bold. What will my Lady Madame say to this ? With this twenty, and as they say—or rather Ned Ellice says—the assurance they have received from the Duke of Wellington, that in consideration of their leaving the army as it is (or in Ned's words "the Horse Guards untouched"), there shall be nothing like factious opposition in the House of Lords—they hope to be able to carry on the business of the Government ! Will they ? *Nous verrons.* Something however is said, which we think will lead to a different conclusion. We *have* a "bonnie lassie," but to complete the old Scotch toast we want' honest men," We must have no more (1829) "sacrifices of political existence."—*Verbum sat.*—*Age, Sept.* 24.

Mr. Shadwell, a son of the Vice Chancellor, was appointed a Revising Barrister for Middlesex ; but the young gentleman is abroad, and he left positive orders before he quitted England that no letters should be sent after him : he therefore is ignorant of his appointment ; but as it is necessary that the revision of the lists should be made, Mr. Tamlyn was appointed to be a colleague of Mr. Coventry in his room. Messrs. Coventry and Tamlyn accordingly appeared on Tuesday, at Hammersmith, and opened their Court of Revision : but it was found that the law required notice of the holding of the Court to be advertised by both the barristers ; whereas, for the reason above given, Mr. Coventry only could legally give notice, and the consequence was, that the proceedings were postponed.—*Spectator Sept.* 24.

The Queen has no private Secretary, but her Majesty supplies the want of that convenient officer by making Lord Melbourne attend to business. The premier and Lord Palmerston seem to be at Windsor the greater part of every week. In the morning they ride ; in the evening they dine with her Majesty ; and the intervening hours are, of course, filled up with discussions on state of affairs and lessons in queencraft. Poor Lord Melbourne ! It must be dreary work to one so fond of relaxation, this dangling attendance on royalty from morn to midnight. He would rather by half be at Pansanger No doubt. it gives him an opportunity of strengthening his influence at Court ; but let him beware—even to so shrewd and agreeable a person it may be worth while to recal the old saying, that too much intimacy breeds aversion. As to Lord Palmerston, that pink of punctilio, he is in his proper element : what wearies the *pococurante* premier is easily gone through by him. He will never give offence—never think his royal mistress *exigeante*. In the mean while, the clerks in the Foreign Office have a chance of comfort and regular meals.—*Spectator, Sept.* 24.

A STAUNCH LIBERAL.—On Saturday, when the name of Col. Jones was called, he was objected to by the Conservatives. The Colonel having got into the witness box, said he was brought there because he was an honest Reformer and an anti Tory. He then stated that he occupied premises jointly with his two partners, Messrs. Batty and Melville, as paper makers, and if any gentleman would come and buy paper he should be happy to sell it him for there seemed to be a good deal wasted —Q. Where have you slept during the six months previous to the 20th July ? —A. Sleep ! It is difficult to say where a man of the world sleeps ; but I have a residence in St. Martin's in the Fields, and I have unfortunately had it for three years.—Q. And are you in the habit of sleeping there ?—A. I have been in the habit of sleeping there ; at times a Common Councilman's wife may entice me away ; I come into the City occasionally ; with an occasional slip I have slept there ever since January 31, when I returned from the Continent ; and, because I voted like an honest man, and liberally, I am compelled to come here. I was determined to exercise my right—whether I should have it or not is another thing. You have allowed me to vote twice before ; you were not so vigilant before as you are now.—The name of Colonel Jones was then allowed to remain on the register.—Colonel Jones then said : May I ask a question ? Why am I brought here ? because I don't understand what was the objection—whether it was non-residence or non-payment of rates.—Mr. Trott : You have stated the ground—you voted against them.—(The Tories, we presume. Who Mr. Trott is is not stated.)—Col. Jones : Then I must give a little advice to the gentlemen representing the Tory party, because they are not Conservatives, for they do not try to uphold. I have no objection to be made subject to the utmost visitation of the law, but I want to know who has objected, because I tell the gentleman that if ne again object, to me I will hold him personally responsible, and I will hold the Secretary of the Conservative Association responsible, and I will hold the President of the Association responsible ! and if they have a dislike to gunpowder or to lead, nature has given me this brawny arm, and I will try and break their bones. (The Colonel then retired, leaving the Court convulsed, with laughter.)—*Chronicle.*

FRANCE.

Letters of the 21st inst. from Toulon contain advices of the 17th from Bona, which state that the Duke de Nemours was to march for the army on the following day, and that the operations against Constantina were to commence in the course of the week. Some sick men had been brought back to Bona, but it was thought that the number would not in proportion be more considerable than usual. Some native auxiliaries had arrived, and it was believed that two or three tribes, at first considered doubtful, would remain neutral. Achmet Bey had not confined himself to Constantina, but had proceed to different points by turns, attended by about 1000 of his best cavalry. His effective force in the field is estimated at 12,000 men, but it is impossible to calculate the number of his reserve troops amongst the Arabs, and it is thought that the first successes of the army may have great influence upon that point. Achmet's artillery is strong but badly served, and most of the Turkish gunners sent to him are raw recruits. On the whole, the Bey appears to rely not so much upon his own resources as upon the difficulties of the ground, the continual skirmishing of his Arabs, and the unfavourable season which is approaching. He has besides, sent off his women and effects. At Constantina, the eastern bastion, which formed a bridge from the town to the ravine, has been cut off, and thus has rendered the place inaccessible at this point. The column which may be engaged in this defile will be exposed to a murderous fire. All the houses which adjoin the rampart have been evacuated, and those which command the gate have been crenellated and fortified, Fossess have been sunk in front of the gate, over which a bridge must be thrown before the town can be entered. These works fully prove that European engineers are engaged in the defence.—A letter from Guelma, of the 12th, states that there are 500 invalids at that station, 300 convalescents, and 200 soldiers capable of doing duty. The rain had fallen in abundance for several days, but the enthusiasm of the troops was unabated.—The *Phare* steamer, which had conveyed the Duke de Nemours to Bona, was to take horses on board at Algiers for the Prince and his Aides-de-Camp, on account of the difficulty of procuring them in the province of Constantina. The Board of Health had ordered all vessels from Marseilles to perform ten days' quarantine ; consequently, the 14th Regiment would be unable to join the camp till the end of September, and the campaign was not expected to open before the first ten days of October. But few troops were left at Bona, and not more than a garrison of 150 or 200 men, many of whom were sick, in each of the camps of Dreau, Nachmeya, and Brede. Medjez-el-Ammar was better defended, as it was to be the centre of supplies of provisions of every kind, the number of the sick had not diminished, and there were many deaths from fever.—*Gal. Mes. Sept.* 26.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Vol. V. Edinburgh, 1837.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was not only the most prolific writer of our day, but bestowed less labour and time upon his works than any of his contemporaries. During a considerable portion of the period when he was writing the *Waverley* novels, Abbostford was full of company, and Scott never was absent from amongst them. He was the liveliest and most constant companion in all the pleasant excursions they made out of doors, and was the soul of the enjoyment within. They never missed him from their circle from morning until night, and it was impossible to discover what part of the four-and-twenty hours he dedicated to those wondrous romances which, even at those very periods, used to issue from the press in rapid succession. He had not then avowed the authorship, and was of course careful to conceal the means by which he worked ; but making all due allowances of extraordinary facility, and untiring perseverance, and his desire to go a little out of the way for the sake of mystifying the friends immediately around him, it must still appear marvellous how he produced so much in so short a compass of time, amidst the gaieties of a perpetual change of visitors. Speaking of the autumn of 1820, when Mr. Lockhart and his wife were on a visit at Abbotsford, our biographer gives us the following account of the way in which Scott's time was occupied.

The hospitality of his afternoons must alone have been enough to exhaust the energies of almost any man ; for his visitors did not mean, like those of country houses in general, to enjoy the landlord's good cheer and amuse each other ; but the far greater proportion arrived from a distance, for the sole sake of the poet and novelist himself, whose person they had never before seen, and whose voice they might never again have any opportunity of hearing. No other villa in Europe was ever resorted to from the same motives, and to any thing like the same extent, except Ferney ; and Voltaire never dreamt of being visible to his *hunters* except for a brief space of the day ; few of them even dined with him, and none of them seem to have slept under his roof. Scott's establishment, on the contrary, resembled in every particular that of the affluent idler, who, because he has inherited, or would fain transmit, political influence in some province, keeps open house—receives as many as he has room for, and sees their apartments occupied as soon as they vacate them, by another troop of the same description.

It would indeed seem, as Mr. Lockhart observes, that it was a physical impossibility that the man who was writing the *Waverley* novels at the rate of nearly twelve volumes in the year, could continue to devote all but a hardly perceptible fraction of his mornings to out-of-doors occupations, and the whole of his evenings to the entertainment of his guests. Captain Basil Hall, who happened to be on a visit at Abbotsford in the winter of 1824, was curious enough to keep a daily journal of everything that took place there, and falling upon this mystery of mysteries, he endeovours to make light of it in his usual flippant and egotistical way.

" It becomes a curious question to know when it is that he actually writes these wonderful works which have fixed the attention of the world. Those who live with him, and see him always the idlest man of the company, are at a loss to discover when it is that he finds the means to compose his books. My attention was, of course, directed this way, and, I confess, I see no great difficulty about the matter. Even in the country here, where he comes professedly, to be idle, I took notice that we never saw him till near ten o'clock in the morning, and, besides this, there were always some odd hours in the day in which he was not to be seen."

There are some men who love to bring down great things to their own level, and Captain Hall has betrayed so many symptoms of that snarling disposition, that we are not surprised to find him trying to diminish the world's admiration of Scott. But to proceed :

" We are apt to wonder at the prodigious quantity which he writes, and to imagine the labour must be commensurate. But, in point of fact, the quantity of mere writing is not very great. It certainly is immense if the quality be taken into view ; but if the mere amount of hand writing be considered it is by no means large. Any clerk in an office would transcribe one of the *Waverley* novels, from beginning to end, in a week or ten days—say a fortnight. It is well known, or at least generally, and I have reason to believe truly admitted, that Sir Walter composes his work just as fast as he can write—that the manual labour is all that it costs him, for his thoughts flow spontaneously. He never corrects the press, or, if he does so at all, it is very slightly—and in general his works come before the public just as they are written. Now, such being the case, I really have no difficulty in supposing that a couple of hours every day before breakfast may be quite sufficient for all the MS. of the *Waverley* novels produced in the busiest year since the commencement of the series."

The complacency with which Captain HALL calculates the quantity of *handwriting* is inexpressibly entertaining. To be sure he admits, that the quantity is immense, if we took the *quality* into consideration ; but then, lest we might be disposed to give Scott credit for the quality in addition to the quantity, he takes care to inform us that Sir Walter composed as fast as he could write, and that, as his thoughts flowed spontaneously, the manual labour was all that it cost him. We suppose it is in reference to such points as these that Mr. Lockhart, in introducing Captain Hall's journal to the notice of the reader, describes that gentleman as the "*ingenious friend*" of Sir Walter. His "ingenuity" is very remarkably brought out in the following passage, in which he investigates the authorship of *Waverley* still more closely, and, by a comparison between Scott and himself, demonstrates satisfactorily the possibility of doing that which everybody knows Scott did.

In each page of *Kenilworth* there are, upon an average, 864 letters : in each page of this journal 777 letters. Now I find that, in ten days, I have written 122 pages, which would make about 108 pages of *Kenilworth* ; and as there are 320 pages in a volume, it would, at my rate of writing this journal, cost about 29¼ days for each volume, or say three months for the composition of the whole of that work. No mortal in Abbotsford House ever learned that I kept a journal. I was in company all day and all the evening till a late hour—apparently the least occupied of the party, and I will venture say not absent from the drawing-room one quarter of the time that the Unknown was. I was always down to breakfast before any one else, and often three quartes of an hour before the author of *Kenilworth*—always among the very last to go to bed : in short, I would have set the acutest observer at defiance to have discovered when I wrote this journal—and yet it is written, honestly and fairly, day by day.

The fact is that Captain Hall sincerely believed himself to be a greater man than Scott, and to have done still more wonderful things. He was down before the Great Unknown in the mornings, and was the "*very* last to go to bed," and yet he wrote quite as much as Scott, without exciting any suspicion. His absence was never observed (which we can easily comprehend), and here is his journal, the whole of which, as far as Mr. Lockhart has printed it, occupies forty four pages, to attest the unrivalled fertility of his invention. The difference between his journal and such things as *Kenilworth* and *Ivanhoe* goes for nothing in this "ingenious" computation—which is of Scotch most Scottish. But, notwithstanding Captain Hall's intimacy with the author of [illegible] and his close observation of his habits, he is [illegible] when he tells us that Scott never corrected [illegible], or that he did so very slightly. The fact was exactly the very contrary. Scott's corrections were numerous and extensive ; and if a dozen proofs were sent to him in succession, he would have altered the last just as much as the first. The cause of this tendency to prepetual revisions of the original composition was to be traced to the rapidity with which he composed in the first instance. He did not give himself time to work out his whole conceptions, and upon recurring to the matter, fresh views and illustrations were constantly starting up and suggesting new beauties in the treatment of the subject. His imagination never seemed to be thoroughly satisfied ; its resources were inexhaustible ; and his improvements on the first vivid but hasty composition were proportionably diffusive.

The *Abbott* was published in the September of 1820—exactly seventeen years ago, but seeming, from the interest attached to every new production of the author, as if it were only yesterday. It was considered as a failure, but not the first work, as Mr. Lockhart tells us, upon which such a sentence was pronounced, for the *Monastery* had drawn down many objections that did not lie against any of its predecessors. A variety of anecdotes are brought in to justify the suspicions which different individuals began about this time to entertain as to the authorship of the novels ; but although they are too numerous for our columns, the reader will linger over them with a traditional pleasure as a curious chapter in the history of literature. In January, 1821, Scott came to London to watch over the progress of an act of Parliament, designed to relieve the Clerks of Session of a part of their drudgery. But his time in town was occupied with pleasanter employments. He was feted like a true lion, and consulted upon the establishment of the Royal Society of Literature, which was then projecting under the sanction of the highest authority. Scott was rightly opposed to any institution of that sort : he was for letting literary men fight their own way with the public and was of opinion that the direct patronage of the Sovereign bestowed upon meritorious individuals was worth the patronage of ten thousand societies. His manly and straight-forward letter on the subject to Lord Sidmouth will be read with unmixed admiration by those who have reflected on the question to which it is addressed.

In the year 1821, John Ballantyne died. Here is Mr. Lockhart's account of the closing scenes of his life.

I accompanied Sir Walter when one of their last interviews took place and John's death-bed was a thing not to be forgotten. We sat by him for perhaps an hour, and I think half that space was occupied with his predictions of a speedy end and details of his last will, which he had just been executing and which lay on his coverlid; the other half being given five minutes or so at a time to questions and remarks, which intimated that the hope of life was still flickering before him—nay, that his interest in all its concern remained eager. The proofsheets of a volume of his *Novelist's Library* lay also by his pillow ; and he passed from them to his will and then back to them, as by jerks and starts the unwonted veil of gloom closed upon his imagination or was withdrawn again. He had as he said, left his great friend and patron 2,000l. towards the completion of the new library at Abbotsford—and the spirit of the auctioneer virtuoso flashed up as he began to describe what would he thought, be the best style and arrangement of the book-shelves. He was interrupted by an agony of asthma, which left him with hardly any signs of lifa ! and ultimately he did expire in a fit of the same kind. Scott was visibly and profoundly shaken by this scene and its sequel. As we stood together a few days afterwards, while they were smoothing the turf over John's remains in the Canongate-churchyard, the heavens, which had been very dark and salty cleared up suddenly and the midsummer sun shone forth in his strength. Scott, ever awake to the "skiey influences," cast his eyes along the overhanging line of the Calton Hill, with its its gleaming walls and towers, and then turning to the grave again "I feel," he whispered in my ear, "I feel as if there would be less sunshine for me from this day forth."

As we walked homewards Scott told me among other favourable *traits* of his friend, one little story which I

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must not omit.—He remarked one day to a poor student of divinity attending his auction, that he looked as if he were in bad health. The young man assented with a sigh. "Come," said Ballantyne, "I think I ken the secret of a sort of draft that would relieve you—particularly," he added, handing him a cheque for 5*l.* or 10l.—"particularly, my dear if taken upon an empty stomach."

We quote this for the sake of showing, on Mr Lockhart's own statement, that John Ballantyne was a man of great worth. Those who knew him best were most scandalized at the way in which Mr. Lockhart treated him in previous volumes of this work; which we did not fail to expose in our former notices. During the interval that has elapsed since the appearance of the last volume we have received several letters from Scotland containing indignant commentaries upon Mr Lockhart's sketches of the Ballantynes; but having fully expressed our own sense of bad taste, and worse feeling of those passages we did not consider it necessary to publish the communications of our correspondents. We allude to them now simply to assign the reason why the letters were not given to the public.

It was during this visit of Scott to the metropolis that Mr. Adolphus's letters on the authorship of *Waverley*, assigning the honour by a variety of internal proofs, and shrewd speculations, to the author of *Marmion*, appeared. The publication of that volume forward an epoch in Scott's career, and the extracts from it which Mr. Lockhart has introduced into the present volume—although they trench a little upon the book-making system—will be read with interest, as the original is now, we believe, out of print.

We cannot help taking the following melancholy reminiscence from a biography which is so full of pleasant recollections that the sadness of its allusions comes heavily upon the reader. Mr. Lockhart is referring to the summer and autumn of 1821, when he and Mrs. Lockhart were residing at Chiefswood, a cottage close to Abbotsford;—

When circumstances permitted, he usually spent one evening at least in the week at our little cottage; and almost as frequently he did the like with the Fergusons, to whose table he could bring chance visitors, when he pleased, with equal freedom as to his daughter's. Indeed, it seemed to be much a matter of chance, any fine day when there had been no alarming invasion of the Southron, whether the three families (which, in fact, made but one) should dine at Abbotsford, at Hunting Burn, or at Chiefswood; and at none of them was the party considered quite complete, unless it included also Mr. Laidlaw. Death has laid a heavy hand upon that circle—as happy a circle, I believe, as ever met. Bright eyes now closed in dust, gay voices for ever silenced, seem to haunt me as I write! With three exceptions, they are all gone. Even since the last of these volumes was finished, she whom I may now sadly record as, next to Sir Walter himself, the chief ornament and delight of all those simple meetings—she to whose love I owed my own place in them—Scott's eldest daughter, the one of all his children who, in countenance, mind, and manners, most resembled himself, and who, indeed, was as like him in all things as a gentle innocent woman can ever be to a great man deeply tried and skilled in the struggles and perplexities of active life—she, too, is no more. And in the very hour that saw her laid in her grave, the only other female survivor, her, dearest friend, Margaret Ferguson, breathed her last also. But enough—and more than I intended—I must resume the story of Abbotsford.

We, too, must change the scene in silence. Poor human life!—what sorrows break in upon your loftiest triumphs, reminding us in the midst of our exultations that the proudest of our glories is but a vanishing pageant, a dream of the night, a shadow which we embrace in vain!

The *Pirate*, the *Fortunes of Nigel*, *Quentin Durward*, *St. Ronan's Well*, and *Red Gauntlet* now followed each other in the succeeding years to 1825, when the *Tales of the Crusades* were begun. In addition to these works, Scott edited a reprint of Franck's *Northern Memoirs, and the Contemplative Angler*, and also prepared for the press *Chronological Notes on Scottish Affairs from the Diary* of Lord Fountainhall, as well as several lives in the *Novelist's Library*. But he projected other works of so extensive a nature that it is difficult to imagine how he could have proceeded with such multifarious labours simultaneously.

He proposed, at the same time to commence the issue of a Select Library of English Poetry, with prefaces and a few notes by the same hands; and calculating that each of these collections should extend to twenty-five volumes, and that the publication of both might be concluded within two years—"the writing of the prefaces, &c., forming, perhaps, an occasional relief from more important labours!"—the booksellers offered to pay their editor in all the sum of 6,000l., a small portion of which sum, as he hinted, would undoubtedly be more than Mrs. John Ballantyne could ever hope to derive from the prosecution of her husband's last publishing advanture. Various causes combined to prevent the realization of these magnificent projects

The followiug passage affords us a glimpse at the enormous profits which Scott realized by his novels.

Sir Walter concluded, before he went to town in Nov., another negotiation of importance with this house [Constable and Co.] They agreed to give for the remaining copyright of the four novels published between December, 1819, and January, 1821—to wit, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, the *Abbot*, and *Kenilworth*—the sum of five thousand guineas. The stipulation about not revealing the authors name, under a penalty of 2,000l., was repeated. By these four novels, the fruits of scarcely more than twelve months' labour, be had already cleared at least 10,000l. before this bargain was completed. They, like their predecessors, were now issued in a collective shape, under the title of "*Historical Romances*, by the author of *Waverly*."

The period of time embraced in this volume is from 1820 to 1825, crowded with literary labours, and voluminous correspondence. In the space to which we have been limited we could only indicate some of its leading features, but the correspondence as usual, particularly with Terry, Cornet Scott, Miss Edgeworth, Hogg and Joanne Bailey, will be found to constitute its principal interest. We can only recommend the volume to the reader for the fullness of its details. We believe it contains almost every particle that is worth being remarked in this portion of the *Life of Scott*, and although we must always regret that the spirit of the biographer is not happily adapted to the subject, we are bound to be grateful to him for the mass of information which he has so industriously collected.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

This meeting closed on Friday at Liverpool, after a busy week, the time being far too short for the disposal of all the subjects before the Association, many of which were consequently postponed *sine die*. The business opened by the reading of the Report of the Council by Mr. J. Yates, and the Finance Report by Mr. J. Taylor. It appeared that the total receipts last year, from members sales of reports, and dividends on stock, was £3,313: and that after deducting the sums given for scientific discoveries, and the expenses of the Bristol meeting the total funds of the Association amounted to £5,284. The Marquis of Northampton was President, and the Earl of Burlington Vice-President. The election of officers for the various sections was as follows:—

Section A. *Mathematics and Physics*: President, Sir D. Brewster; Vice-Presidents Professor Peacock, Messrs Lubbock and Bailey; and Secretaries, Professors Powel and Steveley and Mr. S. Harris.

B. *Chemistry and Mineralogy*: President, Sir M. Faraday; Vice-Presidents, Professors Daniel and Graham, of London, and Doctor Apjohn; and Secretaries. Professor Johnston, of Durham, Professor Miller of Cambridge, and Dr. Reynolds, of Liverpool.

C. *Geology and Geography*: President, Rev. Professor Sedgwick; Vice Presidents (Geology), Viscount Cole and L. Horner, Esq., (Geography), Mr. Greenhough; and Secretaries, Mr. Hutton, M. P. Capt. Portlock, and Capt. Denham.

D. *Zoology and Botany*: President, W. S. Mackay, Esq.: Vice Presidents, Dr. Richardson and Professors Lindley and Grahame, of Edinburgh; and Secretaries, Messrs. C. C. Babington, and Jennings.

E. *Medical Science*: Professor Clarke, of Edinburgh Vice Presideats, Dr. Roget, Sec. R. S. Dr. Brandreth; and Mr. Bickersteth; and Secretaries, Dr. Bose, junior, and Dr. Carson, junior.

F. *Statistics*: President, Lord Sandon; Vice-Presidents, Colonel Sykes, G. R. Porter, Esq., and J. Haywood, Esq.; and Secretaries, Dr. Taylor, W. R. Greig, Esq., and Mr. Langton.

G. *Mechanical Science*: President, Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Lardner, and Professors Willis, of Cambridge, and Wheatstone; and Secretaries, Professor Ritchies, and Messrs. Webster and C. Vignolles.

Any thing like an account of the heterogeneous mass of business gone through in physics, geology, chemistry, statistics, etc., is of course, out of the question within the limits of a journal. We select, however a few of the most interesting statements as specimens of the proceedings, the reports of which we may observe, are, generally speaking, singularly heavy. We borrow chiefly from the statistical section:—

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Porter read a paper on the rise and progress of the British colonies, which now formed part of the United States, giving the date of the first settlement of each colony. This was a remarkably interesting paper in Liverpool, and its details of the American trade were listened to with much attention. Mr. Porter was loudly applauded, and received the thanks of the association. In the course of his remarks he said the present inquiring age would scarcely believe that throughout the American war the question of how much the taxes produced was never once asked in the House of Commons. On the present state of our commercial trade, he said the shipments of British produce and manufactures, in the year 1836, amounted, according to the value declared by the shippers to £53,368,571, of which sum America took £12,425,605 or 23,28 per cent. The total shipments in 1835 amounted to £47.372,270, of which America took £10,568,455, or 22.31 per cent., the difference between the two years being, on the total shipments, £5,996,301, and on the shipments to America £1,857,150.

WORKING CLASSES—Mr. Heywood, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Gregg, reported on the condition of the working classes in Salford, Manchester, and Bury; it was a model of a report, and, by the supplemental tables, it appeared there were more than two persons to each bed, on the average, and there were 207 beds wherein five persons slept in each, and 63 that six slept in each. A report, equally minute, of the state of Duckinfield, Haly Bridge, and Ashton, followed: on the average it was near three persons to a bed in the three townships. Mr. Slaney showed how the middle classes had improved in extent by the increase in the sale of tea, coffee, sugar, number of stage coaches, use of woollen cloth, silks, and manufactured iron. The agricultural labourers, he stated, were somewhat improved in their condition within the last ten years; the labourer was not now forced to partly subsist on the poor-rates, as at that period, and was there by rendered more independent. The artificer required some support or encouragement when out of work; the labourers were less dependent. The consumption of spirits had increased from one gallon to each person to the gallon and a half in the year. The deduction to be drawn from this must be, that the working classes had deteriorated very much within the last fifteen years; and he called upon the section, and the whole kingdom, to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the working population, or worse would come of it. Mr. Felkins showed how the poor in Nottingham had been supported by employing them in the formation of a pleasure promenade, and concluded by stating that the wages of labourers would support their families, if rightly applied. The paper, it was requested should be published, and 1,000 copies were subscribed for on the spot.

The following letter on the cellars of Liverpool, sent by Mr. Whitty, who is at the head of the police of that town, to this section, contains also some curious facts:—

"Watch Office, Sept. 14, 1837.

"Sir,—I have great pleasure in fulfilling the promise casually made to you yesterday during the conversation in the Statistical section on the inhabited cellars in Liverpool. I had an accurate return made to me this morning by the inspectors, and the following is the result:—

North Division . .	4,004 inhabited cellars.
South Division . .	3,858
Total . .	7,862

Allowing five inmates to a cellar, and that number is rather under the average, the number of persons living in cellars in this town will therefore be 29,310! The North Division is divided from the south by a line drawn from Low Hill, down London Road and Shaw's Brow, along Whitechapell, Paradise Street, & Hanover street to the new Custom-house. Permit me to observe, that, although people who live in cellars are always the poorest, poverty is not exactly the cause of their selecting such domiciles. The rent of rooms is not comparatively higher than that of cellars, frequently the reverse; but cellars offer advantages to two descriptions of persons, which give them a preference:—1st, They serve as places for carrying on little retail trades; these trades, in nine cases out of ten, are the reverse of profitable, but still they hold out a slight inducement to those whose hopes are better than their habits. Poor women, with mangles, also generally live in cellars. 2dly. A very numerous class prefer the cellar for this reason, that it renders them almost entirely independent of their landlords. It is a complete dwelling in itself; the inhabitant enters and leaves through his own, and not through his landlord's door; and consequently ejectment is not only a matter of difficulty, but, in many cases, an impossibility, without a pecuniary compromise; those, therefore, who are unwilling to pay rent, and occasionally unable to pay it, and whose domestic habits are not very refined, prefer the cellar. I must confess that I did not believe until this morning that so great a number of persons resided in such objectionable places.

"I am, Sir, etc. "M. J. WHITTY."

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—Mr. Ashworth, a member of the Society of Friends, and a fellow of the Statistical Society, read a paper on the "State of Education in the Townships of Great and Little Bolton, in 1837." He said that while in Prussia one-sixth of the population was always at school. There (in Bolton) out of a population of 65,000, only 2,565 received education, that out of 19¾ per cent. of the population 17¾ received Sunday-school instruction alone, and that only 22½ received instruction generally, Sunday and daily. Education generally was lower in Bolton than in any other manufacturing town in the United Kingdom. The Grammar School with £450 a-year had only one hundred and twenty scholars.—The following extract from the Reporter's paper will show that even this limitted education is of a very inferior quality:—"I find that in many of the schools there are, in many cases, from twenty to a hundred scholars, crammed into a dirty room or cellar, without air or ventilation, the effluvia from whose breath and clothes is exceedingly offensive, and must be very injurious to the children's health. In most, too, ordinary household occupations have been carried on by the old women along with the teaching of the scholars. In some instances, the neighbours were sitting over the fire in the school, smoking their pipes to chat. A good deal of the bad manners, and absurd prejudices, which we find amongst our population, are perpetuated by the example of the teachers and their associates. It was sometimes difficult to get questions answered. To the inquiry as to the method in teaching arithmetic several of them replied '*Why th' graidley owdfashioned' road*, (in the gradually old-fashioned road). One of the masters, whose head was bound up with a dirty rag, and whose house, in a back street, seemed never to have been cleaned, told me, in answer to the question whether he was educated for the emhe was educated for the employment, that he was so educated, adding, '*My feyther larnt eight parts of speech besides English.*' Upon my remarking that I supposed he would also have been liberally educated, he said, '*Oh yes, I larnt accidents and grammar.*' His occupation, he said, had been that of a navigator, or, as he explained the term, 'he had worked at making lodges and reservoirs.' Necessity, not fitness, seems in almost every instance to have been the cause of the teacher's adopting this employment, as is evident by a perusal of the answers which they have given on being asked what inducement led them to undertake the profession of a schoolmaster. 'Old age, and to get a living.'—'My husband left me with four small children, and I undertook it to get a living.'—'My husband could not keep me, so I took this because I could get nothing else.' One man gave as his reason that he had lost his left arm, and a woman said, she kept a school because 'she *geet* poor, and was a widow.'" Another paper read was, "An Abstract of the Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the Progress of Education, made to the Legislature, on 1st March last." It appeared that declamation was taught in all the boys schools; and chemistry in all. The books of American authors were preferred in the schools. Mr. Taylor said the university of the State of New York was very similar in its constitution to that of the London University, of which the Earl of Burlington was president. A conversation on the several papers ensued, and, after a four hours' sitting the section adjourned

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.—Professor Robinson, of Armagh, took the chair, and Dr. Lardner, in the absence of Mr. Remington, read and explained that gentleman's paper on the railway balance-lock. The object of this was to do that upon railways which is accomplished on canals by means of locks, namely, to raise the trains to any given height, according to the inequality of the surface. The next paper was from a Mr. Williams, on what was denominated a treffos pump. The alleged improvement was that this pump would allow the water to flow in a continuous stream, while the well or spring might be at a considerable distance from the operator. Much discussion took place, but the invention did not seem to be admired. Mr. Henwood followed with a paper on the expansive action of steam in Cornish mines. Mr. Russell gave much pleasing information on the subject of the motion of steam-vessels in shallow water. The title of his paper, he said, ought properly to have been—"The Mechanism of Waves, in relation to Steam Vessels in Shallow water." His present communication might be considered a supplement to those which he had before made. Mr. Robinson himself had been requested to make a series of experiments on the subject, but in this section he should only have to deal with the practical application. The previous investigations which he had made related only to the manner in which the resistance of bodies moving on the water was affected by the waves which they created. It had been found that several species of waves were generated in shallow water. He called the first of those the great wave of translation, as it differed from all others in not being a proper wave, but a translation of one great body of water taking place with an equal velocicty throughout the whole depth. This was generated by the motion of a body through the water. By a motion of four miles per hour, however, an anterior wave was generated, the water accumulating at the sides and before the bows of the vessels. This wave, Mr. Russell said, consisted of the fluid which she displaced by her motion. If this motion were increased, the anterior wave was increased. It sometimes passed at the rate of eight miles an hour after losing the impetus of the vessel; its effect was to lift the bow and depress the stern, and give the vessel additional labour, as if working up an inclined plane. The wave of which he had spoken was generated to an enormous extent in rivers where steam vessels plied, and the rush from the hill at the prow to the hollow at the stern made that surge so destructive to the banks of rivers and canals The only care was to deepen the bed of the river, and confine it in a rectangular channel. A particular curvature of a vessel's bows would prevent those waves which made off to the sides, and which he called waves of unequal displacement. For a shallow water boat his advice would be to make a long sweeping concave line from the bows, to place the maximum breadth a midships, and to taper in a convex curve from thence to the stern. The water would then sweep off quietly past the bows, instead of being thrown off in the waves which he had before mentioned. —Mr. Kingly exhibited a model of a new description of drawing board, which, as it contains most of the implements and instruments used in geometrical drawing, is calculated to facilitate the operations of the draftsman.—Currie made some remarks on what he termed a safety railway. His plan seemed to be to carry the rails over unequal surfaces on wooden platforms, instead of by embankments. Dr. Lardner resumed his discourse on steam navigation to India and to the United States. He began by showing that a ton of coals per horse power would carry a steamer 1,054 miles; a kind of Welch coal (Quanthracite?) was the best to keep the vessel trimmed; the coals should be kept in tanks, which could be filled with water as the coal was removed, He spoke of the practicability and utility of steam navigation to the United States. He was of opinion that unless stations were provided at Cork and Halifax, no vessel could be so contructed as to carry a sufficiency of fuel for the voyage, and even then he was of opinion that it would be useless to attempt to compete with the line of packet ships, which made their voyage in such short periods, With respect to the communication to India by steam, he seemed to think more favourably of the project, especially with the line of stations fixed upon.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—A valuable communication was made to the Mechanical Section bye Mr. C. W. Williams, director of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, on an effectual mode of preventing steam vessels from foundering in case of collision or of accidents from fire. Mr. Williams described the danger arising from a vessel coming into such sudden and forcible contract with rocks or other vessels at sea as would overcome the resistance which the frame of the vessel presented as being caused by the circumstance of the water, when introduced by eruption, passing at once through the entire body of the vessel. The circumstance of a vessel running on an anchor or a sharp rock, or even starting a single plank, would, most probably, render it hopeless to attempt to keep the vessel afloat by human power. The expedient or rather preventive, against foundering, adopted by Mr. Williams, consisted in confining the effect of the injury sustained to that portion or section of the steamer in which the damage should occur. This contrivance, although so simple as scarcely to require illustration, possessed all the requisites for securing full protection against sinking. The plan of dividing the vessel into water tight compartments first suggested itself on bulding the steamer the *Garryowen*. That vessel, being entirely built of iron, afforded great facilities for the introduction of those iron partitions. That introduction into timber-built vessels, although equally important, appeared attended with difficulties, as the junction of an iron partition with the timber framing of the vessel was at first considered impracticable The manner in which this is effected is simple. The frame of the vessel, for 18 inches on each side of the iron partition, is made solid up to the deck, and thus the water is prevented passing between the frame-timbers, which on the ordinary principle are apart from each other. Mr. Williams exhibited a model in which several bulk heads were inserted, by which it appeared that the respective divisions of the vessel were so effectually separted that no danger could happen by the irruption of water into any one of them. The section seemed much gratified at this proof of security to passengers on board of steam-ships. Mr. Williams then detailed the objections to the vessel being divided into but two, three, or four sections; and came to the conclusion that a division, by means of four bulk-heads, into five sections, was wholly unexceptionable. Besides, he described this divisionas so falling in with the business appropriation of the vessel as not to interrupt the necessary communications under deck One compartment embraced the entire of the machinery and boilers, and thus completely detached them from any other part of the vessel. The two adjoining sections were the fore and after holds; or, in passenger vessels, the fore and after cabins. The two extreme sections, namely, the bow and the stern, were the smallest, as being the most likely to be injured by the vessel running into another. In order to give the most decided assurance of the practicability of this preventive arrangement, he had caused one of the Company's new vessels, then lying in the Clarence Dock, and getting her machinery on board, to the tasted by boring the side, and permitting open access of the water. He first admitted the water into the bow section of the vessel. This depressed the bow six inches, raising the stern end about two inches. He then let the water into the second section. This depressed the bow and twelve inches without any perceptible elevation of the stern end. These trials, in fact, placed the vessel in the same situation as is it had came into collision with another vessel. In fact he stated that such was the buoyant power of the remaining sections unless the water broke into all the sections at the same time, and which might be considered as an impossibility, there could be no danger of submersion. The propoised division of the vessel into these water-tight sections was then described as being equally effective in preventing the spread of fire in a steam-vessel, as the interposition of these bulk-heads not only prevented the flame and smoke passing through the remainder of the vessel, but, by stopping all drafts or currents of air, would effectually extinguish the flame, if not prevent it from breaking ont.

The last meeting of the Committee was called for the purpose of fixing upon the town which should be honoured next year with the sittings of the Association—deputations from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Manchester, and other great towns, all contending for the distinction, were present. It was decided that Newcastle upon-Tyne should receive the next visit of the Association. The following officers were elected for the meeting to be held in 1838:—President, Duke of Northumberland——Selby, Esq., of Twizell House, Northumberland. Local Secretaries, J. Adamson, Esq. W. Hutton, Esq. and Professor Johnson. Local Treasurers, Revs. W. Turner and C. J. Bigge, Esq. General Secretaries, Rev. G. Peacock and T. Murcheson, Esq. Assistant Secretaries, Professor Phillips and the other officers were also re-appointed,

MISCELLANEA.

AUSTRIAN INNS.—We were led, by a very handsom chamber-maid, up a flight of stone stairs to a door whi she unlocked with a key apparently as old as the schlo All over the country the rooms at the inns are locke This seems rather strange, as thefts are by no means fr quent. The room into which we were shown by our fa Austrian was a large, dreary-looking parellelogram, wi an arched roof and two small windows. The furnitu consisted of a huge stove, a spitting-box, three chairs, small narrow sofa, a middle-sized table on one side of th room, and a smaller one on the other.—*Austria and th Austrians.*

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—Countd' Orsenne one da accompanied the Emperor on a reconnoitring excursion The Emperor had been complaining of thirst, and som one seeing a *vivandéira*, or suttler woman, at a little dis tance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon or any of his escort. She gave the Emperor a glass o spring water, mixed with a little brandy, and then curts ed for payment. "There, my good woman," pointing t Count d'Orsenne, "there is the Emperor, ask him fo the money! he pays for us all." The *vivandière* blushed and looked embarrassed; then turning to the Count, sh scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connois seur, and said: "He? pooh nonsense? Do you think I am fool enough to believe that? The Emperor is no such a coxcomb. You, sir look much more like him your self." The Emperor was much amused at this remark and he gave the woman a double louis.—*Evenings wit Prince Cambacérès.*

TRIUMPH OF MACHINERY.—At Messers, D. F. Tay lor and Co's patent solid-headed pin manufactory, nea Stroud, the machinery simultaneously performs the various functions with little noise or effort while converting th rings of wire into pins, without the instrumentality of an manual assistance whatever; for while on combinatio of the machine is drawing forward, and straightening th wire and rutting it to the required length, another appara ratus is forming and smoothing the point, a third com pressing and shaping the head, and a fourth detachin and drawing out the pin in its finished state, which fal into a receiver prepared for it; thus forty five pins pe minute are made by machines, while the whole plant i producing the almost incredible number of three million two hundred thousand pins daily, exceeding ninetee millions weekly throughout the year.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD FROM DECAY.—The woo which is used in the salt mines of Hallein, in Germany is preserved from decay by being saturated in strong brin This discovery was made by observing, that the timbe which supports the ceiling of the galleries, upon being exposed to the action of the salt earth, became harder and harder, and scarcely ever after liable to decay. Fro this fact, it is supposed that the *bichloride of sodium* is efficacious in preserving vegetable matter from the de troying energies of the dry-rot, as the *bichloride of mercur*

ALABASTER.—M. Lefebvre, a civil engineer, has late performed several mineralogical journeys between th Nile and the Red Sea. In these deserts he found a enormous deposit of oriental alabaster, which now worked by the government. This quarry is sev leagues from Beni Soueys, and at the top it bears mar of having been formerly worked, but its positions d not agree with that ascribed in ancient geography Alabastron Folis.

ROYAL WAR STEAMER.—Last week the *Gorgon* steam-frigate, built for her Majesty's Government, launched from Pembroke dock-yard. This vessel new construction, being intended either for steaming sailing; for the former, she is fitted with engines, etc., for the latter, she is rigged as a brigantine. She has r of guns between deck, and on deck she has two imme pieces of ordnance on swivels, which are calculated to great damage to an enemy in action.—*United Ser Gazette Sept.* 24.

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